

he was promoted to an assistant directorship in charge of Special Services, and Northern Ireland. Dr. Stubblefield has made many important contributions to our knowledge of the palaeontology and stratigraphy of the Palaeozoic rocks, and in particular has made a special study of the trilobites. His contributions to geological science have received recognition from the Geological Society of London, by the award of the Bigsby Medal in 1941, and, in 1955, the Murchison Medal. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1944. Dr. Stubblefield's geological activities have not been restricted to his work on the Geological Survey, for he has been an active member of various scientific societies. He is at present president of the Geological Society of London, vice-president of the Palaeontographical Society, and a member of the Council of the British Association.

Willis Rodney Whiting Award :

Dr. Morris Cohen

DR. MORRIS COHEN, of the National Research Council, Ottawa, is to be awarded the Willis Rodney Whiting Award for outstanding work on corrosion. The presentation will be made in Dallas, Texas, on March 14 by the U.S. National Association of Corrosion Engineers. Dr. Cohen is head of the Corrosion Group in the Division of Applied Chemistry, Canadian National Research Council. His work has been largely in physical chemistry, finding what forms corrosion takes, identifying corrosion products, determining rates of corrosion in pure metals and metal alloys. The investigations have included the polishing, etching and electroplating of metal surfaces in order to study the effects of such treatment on the resistance of the metals. Dr. Cohen was born at Regina in 1915, received his B.A. degree at Brandon College in 1934, and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Toronto. He joined the staff of the National Research Council in 1943.

U.S. Navy's Bathyscaphe Trieste

ON January 24 the U.S. Navy's bathyscaphe *Trieste* successfully dived to a depth of 37,800 ft. in the Pacific Ocean. The region selected for the dive was the Marianas Trench, the depth of which had previously been estimated at 5,364 fathoms (32,184 ft.). Pressure measurements on the bathyscaphe reached 16,883 lb. per sq. in. during the half-hour stay on the ocean floor. The total descent was accomplished in 4 hr. 42 min., and the ascent in 3 hr. 17 min. The operation was directed by M. Jacques Piccard and Lieut. Don Walsh.

New Research Qualification

THE Royal Institute of Chemistry has established a Research Diploma for work in pure or applied chemistry to be awarded to graduate members, associates or Fellows of the Institute under conditions similar to those for the Ph.D. degree of a university. The Research Diploma will be particularly directed to those who are unable to satisfy the requirements for taking a higher degree of a university, but who may be able to undertake research under an approved supervisor in a technical college, an industrial firm, a Government department or a research association. The scheme will apply equally to university graduates and those who qualified at technical colleges. Further information can be obtained from the Assistant Registrar, Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

International Computer Federation

ELEVEN nations have now ratified the status of the newly-formed International Computer Federation. The Federation was formed following the first international conference on Information Processing, sponsored by Unesco and held in Paris during June 1959. At a provisional committee for the Federation the following members were named: *Chairman*, Isaac L. Auerbach (United States); *Vice-chairman*, Prof. A. A. Dorodnicyn (U.S.S.R.) and A. van Wijngaarden (Netherlands); and *Secretary*, J. A. Mussard (Unesco). It is expected that the first meeting of the Council of the Federation will take place later this year, resulting in plans for a second international conference on information processing, with an associated technical exhibit in 1963. Representation of the United Kingdom is by the British Computer Society, Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, from which further information can be obtained.

First All-India Congress of Zoology

AT the first All-India Congress of Zoology, sponsored by the Zoological Society of India and held at the University of Jabalpur during October 24-28, the president, Dr. M. L. Roonwal, director of the Zoological Survey of India, referred in his address to the great number of species comprising the fauna of India and pointed out how little is known of the biology of many of even the commoner ones. He also directed attention to the rapidly decreasing numbers of some of the larger animals and appealed for more effort in conservation. Turning to field ecology, he emphasized what a wide field is available for research which can be done with the aid of a microscope and quite simple equipment. He added, however, that what the worker has to create for himself is a suitable mental atmosphere which will enable him to do hard, arduous work, perhaps for years on end, and without thought of rushing into print too soon merely to increase the number of his published papers. Dr. Roonwal concluded with a plea for the training of more systematists to work on the national zoological collections in the charge of the Zoological Survey of India. The Congress which followed was divided into six sections at which more than a hundred papers were presented, and symposia on marine zoology and fishes in the Indian Ocean and on the re-orientation of teaching of zoology in India were held.

The Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi

DESPITE the fact that Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, curator of the Coryndon Memorial Museum, has been heavily engaged with work on the Olduvai human remains and lectures in Britain and elsewhere, steady progress is recorded in the annual report for 1958. Probably the two most important exhibits during the year were the Shakespeare Second Folio and living examples of rare snakes. The former is placed in a special case and pages are turned periodically. The live snakes form a major attraction and included gaboon viper, rhinoceros horned viper, boomelang, garter snake and the rare Storms' water cobra. Another exhibit was that of the striped weasel which is only the second to be recorded in Kenya. With the giant human teeth from Olduvai and a Chellean I stage of culture, an ivory tool from the Chellean II level and some samples of red-ochre used by hand-axe man are shown. It is interesting to note that a new method of skinning small mammals has been